(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2847.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1801.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.

ON the evening of the 7th, the Engliſh ambaſſador here, lord Elgin, received a courier, who left Egypt on the 22d of April, and yeſterday morning the following accounts were communicated to the foreign miniſters here:

After gen. Hutchinſon had compelled the French to keep within their lines on the defenſive, he avoided engaging in any new action of conſequence till the arrival of the reinforcement which he expected, and the army of the grand vizier. The grand vizier had proceeded on his march in the begining of April, upon which the French evacuated Salahieh and retired. Their retreat encouraged the Turks to haſten their march, and on the 22d of April they were only two days march from the advanced poſts of the Engliſh.

Murad Bey had joined the Engliſh with his troops againſt the French.

Three important poſts, among which were Damietta and Roſetta, were occupied by a ſtrong Engliſh garriſon. In all the ſmaller actions and ſkirmiſhes which had taken place during the laſt four weeks, the Engliſh had conſtantly the advantage.

At the departure of the courier the Engliſh had received a reinforcement of 5000 men.

The pacha Mehemer, who commands the advanced guard of the Turkiſh army, was formerly governor of Cairo, and expects to be reſtored to the ſame poſt, if the campaign ſhould prove ſucceſsful.

The reinforcements which the Engliſh in Egypt have received, came from Gibraltar, Minorca, and Malta.

BANKS of the RHINE, May 30.

We have reports here, though they certainly require confirmation, that three diviſions of French troops will immediately enter the empire; that the firſt conſul has declared that he will admit of no co-operation of any other power in the accompliſhment of the peace of the empire, and to prevent all will immediately occupy the countries deſtined for compenſations with French troops: in conſequence of which a ſtrong French corps will immediately take poſſeſſion of Bamberg and Wurtzburg.

HAMBURG, June 2.

A congreſs is about to be opened at Peterſburg, for the final ſettlement of the late diſputes between Great-Britain and the northern powers.

Buonaparte, according to authentic letters from Berlin, has deſiſted from his late pretentions upon the electorate of Hanover, and the ſhutting the navigation of the rivers Elbe and Weſer. The French miniſter, Bournonville, at Berlin, has alſo aſſumed a much gentler tone in his diplomatic communications with the Pruſſian cabinet. Under theſe circumſtances, it is expected that the Pruſſian troops will ſoon evacuate Hanover.

COPENHAGEN, June 2.

The Engliſh conſtantly reinforce their fleet in the Baltic. Laſt Saturday two Engliſh ſhips of the line and three frigates coming from the north ſea paſſed by here for the Baltic, and the day before yeſterday three frigates coming from the Baltic paſſed on to the Sound. An Engliſh cutter is arrived again at Elſineur from England with diſpatches for Peterſburg.

DOVER, June 7.

This morning at ſix o'clock ſailed a flag of truce, with a diſpatch from Mr. Otto, which ſeemed very urgent, for there not being quite water enough in the harbour for the accuſtomed veſſels to ſail, it was immediately forwarded in an open boat to Calais.

At eight o'clock ſailed a paſſage veſſel for Calais, having on board two or three French families of diſtinction.

LEYDEN, June 9.

In Italy and Switzerland they are chiefly occupied with framing and debating upon new conſtitutions, which are oppoſed and defended by the different parties with equal zeal. But more dreadful for humanity is, what the letters from the empire mention, that freſh calamities are to be expected there. Letters from Vienna ſay, "ſince a few days paſt, it is aſſerted by moſt reſpectable people, and from the beſt ſources, that new differences exiſt between our court and France, as well reſpecting the indemnifications in the empire, as of the grand duke of Tuſcany, which differences it will be ſo much more difficult to ſettle, as they are connected with the negotiations between France and England, without a concluſion of which they will hardly come to an amicable ſettlement.

LONDON, June 9.

In the Britiſh houſe of commons, the 8th of June, Sir W. Scott moved for a committee of the whole houſe to-morrow, to conſider of enabling his majeſty to grant to the judges of the vice-admiralty courts at Jamaica, Martinique, and Halifax, certain annual compenſations under certain regulations.

June 10.

The communication between M. Otto and his government, is now carried on no more actively than it ever has been before. It is conjectured, for we can only ſpeak on conjecture, that our miniſters wiſh to aſcertain what hope there may be of peace, before the prorogation of parliament.

June 11.

From the circumſtance of the cartel Eliza and Jane, Hermit, not having returned to Plymouth from Morlaix, for which port ſhe ſailed with priſoners the 31ſt ultimo, though the wind has been fair, it is conjectured ſhe is laid under embargo, to prevent any communication to this country. This is a plan the French always adopt previouſly to a ſecret expedition taking place.

According to the lateſt accounts from Zwitzerland, the utmoſt agitation ſtill prevails in that unfortunate country, particularly in the ſmaller cantons. Private aſſociations are formed, which give the government conſiderable uneaſineſs, as their object is ſtated to be the reſtoration of the ancient order of things at all hazards.

June 12.

A letter from an officer on board the la Loire frigate, off Havre, dated June 6, has the following ſtatement: "Yeſterday evening we went in to attack the enemy, both numerous and powerful, when compared to the other ſea-port towns—Breſt excepted. Our ſhip, by drawing too much water, was not able to come into action. The other ſhips of the little ſquadron engaged the enemy about two hours, and ſeveral ſhot were obſerved to ſtrike the French veſſels. The batteries kept up a conſtant fire againſt the Britiſh; and although between fifty and ſixty guns, in various directions, ſomewhat annoyed the veſſels, yet our friends ſuſtained little or no damage. The force of the French at Havre is as follows:

| | *Guns.* | *Men.* |
|---|---|---|
| 2 frigates (each of 36) | 72 | 850 |
| 11 lugger gun-boats, 2 guns each | 22 | 495 |
| 4 gun brigs, about 12 each | 48 | 240 |
| 1 lugger, | 16 | 50 |
| 1 ſchooner, | 10 | 50 |
| 3 ſloops, about 4 each | 12 | 200 |
| | 180 | 1885 |

The news from Egypt by the laſt Hamburg mail, do not come down later than the accounts which have been publiſhed in the Gazette. Of courſe, whatever is ſtated more than has appeared in the official details, ſhould be received with proper caution. Lord Elgin would not have failed to mention ſo important a piece of news as the capture of 22 ſail of French tranſports and their convoy, by lord Keith, had any ſuch information reached him at the time he wrote. It muſt be obſerved too, that his accounts from before Alexandria, come down to the 22d April, the very date of the diſpatches, which are pretended to have brought this account; as alſo news of a reinforcement of 5000 men having reached general Hutchinſon.

This day arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wedneſday. Its contents are of conſiderable importance, as the events it points at reſpecting Germany may lead to conſequences which cannot be calculated.

The execution of the treaty of Luneville ſeems to meet with conſiderable difficulties, owing to obſtacles ariſing out of the buſineſs of indemnifications, and ſecularizations which ſtand connected with that intricate matter.

Other powers have, it is ſaid, interfered to prevent the ſecularizations being carried to the extent propoſed by France, and agreed to by Auſtria; and alſo to effect ſome alterations in the preſent ſtate of Italy.

In theſe indications of a renewal of havoc and deſtruction among the human race, we may ſee explained the dryneſs which has been obſervable for ſome time between Pruſſia and France; but be that as it may, once more

TROOPS of FRANCE

*Occupy German Territory,*

Having croſſed to the right ſide of the Rhine, and taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral places, which they had lately abandoned.

Thus it ſhould ſeem as if a new war was on the point of breaking out upon the continent; a war in which all the four military powers are likely to be engaged; Ruſſia and Pruſſia againſt Auſtria and France.

WATERFORD, June 18.

Sunday the 22d light dragoons embarked at Cove, on board his majeſty's ſhip Gorgon, and armed ſhip Good Deſign, and ſailed on Tueſday evening for Egypt.

SALEM, July 14.

SPAIN.

M. Urquijo, the Spaniſh prime miniſter, who was diſmiſſed to make room for the prince of peace, is to be brought to trial for having conſpired againſt the life of his rival. It is generally ſuppoſed in Spain that he will be condemned to loſe his head. Several members of the adminiſtration are implicated in this affair. The whole extent of the conſpiracy was unknown when the laſt accounts left Madrid; freſh arreſts were daily taking place, and the utmoſt conſternation prevailed in that capital.

BOSTON, July 23.

LATE FROM MALTA.

Laſt evening arrived in the lower harbour the ſhip Oſſippee, capt. J. Freeman, from Trieſte, via Malta, 65 days from the latter. Capt. F. informs, that the French have taken poſſeſſion of Sicily and Naples, and garriſoned all their fortreſſes, and ſhut the ports againſt the Engliſh. This is very important to their affairs in Egypt, where nothing material had occurred ſince the 21ſt of March, except the ſurrender of Roſetta to the Engliſh, after a ſlight reſiſtance. Six thouſand Sepoys, under general Baird, had arrived at Suez. [*Chronicle.*]

July 24.

LATEST NEWS.

We are informed that captain Freeman, who has arrived at quarantine road, ſailed from Malta on the 17th of May: That a few days previous to his ſailing, a veſſel arrived which left Egypt on the 29th of April, and brought intelligence that general Baird with 6000 troops from India had reached Suez, and that no military event of importance had occurred in Egypt from the capture of Roſetta to the time of her departure: That every exertion was made at Malta to reinforce and ſupply the Britiſh army in Egypt, and the troops under the prince of Conde had arrived to do duty in that iſland: That the Britiſh ſquadrons and ſhips in the Mediterranean had been haſtened towards Egypt, in the hope of intercepting the French ſquadron which was bound hither; but this ſquadron, by the laſt accounts, was at the Iſle of Elba, in the Tuſcan ſea. Captain F. brought us information relative to the hoſtility of the Barbary powers.

WORCESTER, (Maſſ.) July 22.

*Blaſting of the grain.*—Much has been ſaid of the deleterious effects of Barbary buſhes upon Engliſh grain—A ſtrong fact is mentioned as occurring this ſeaſon in the field of Mr. Nathaniel Harrington of this town. A ſingle Barbary buſh ſtood in a field of three acres of rye, the whole of which was blaſted; the Barbary buſh appeared to be the centre of the injury; near it the blaſt was abſolute and total, as you receded from it the effect leſſened, and at the greateſt diſtance was the leaſt—The grain in the vicinity was every where good.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

REMONSTRANCE and REPLY.

*Remonſtrance of the merchants of New-Haven, on the appointment of Samuel Biſhop, in the place of E. Goodrich.*

To Thomas Jefferſon, Eſquire, preſident of the United States.

The underſigned merchants reſiding at the port and within the diſtrict of New-Haven, reſpectfully remonſtrate againſt the late removal of Elizur Goodrich, Eſq; from the office of collector for the diſtrict of New-Haven, and the appointment of Samuel Biſhop, Eſq; to fill his vacancy.—As the ground of our remonſtrance, we repreſent, that the office, while filled by Mr. Goodrich, was conducted with promptneſs, integrity and ability, ſatisfactory to the mercantile intereſt of this diſtrict—a promptneſs and ability not to be found in his ſucceſſor.—Believing the character of Elizur Goodrich, Eſq; as an officer, to be unexceptionable, we lament that it ſhould be conceived neceſſary, that a change in the adminiſtration muſt produce a change in the ſubordinate offices, and in this inſtance, we have eſpecially to lament that certain meaſures have ſucceeded in deceiving the preſident ſo far as to induce him to appoint a man to an important office, who does not poſſeſs thoſe qualifications neceſſary for the diſcharge of its duties. We heſitate not to ſay, that had the preſident known the circumſtances and ſituation of the candidate, he would have rejected the application.—To prove this, let facts be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the preſident. Samuel Biſhop, Eſq; will be 78 years old in November next.—He is labouring under a full portion of thoſe infirmities which are incident to that advanced period of life.—With theſe infirmities, and an alarming loſs of eye-ſight, though he was once a decent penman, it is with difficulty he can even write his name.—He was never bred an accountant, nor has the courſe of his buſineſs ever led

him to an acquaintance with the moſt ſimple forms of accounting.—He is totally unacquainted with the ſyſtem of revenue laws and the forms of doing mercantile buſineſs, and is now too far advanced in life and too much enfeebled both in body and mind, ever to learn either.—A man whoſe age, whoſe infirmities, and want of the requiſite knowledge is ſuch, is unfit to be the collector of the diſtrict of New-Haven.

We are aware that it may be ſaid, he has ſuſtained with reputation, and now holds ſeveral offices in this city, town and county; but it will be remembered that none of them are by recent promotion. His office of mayor he holds by charter during the pleaſure of the legiſlature; and he is continued as judge of the county court, and town clerk, becauſe the people of this ſtate are not in the habit of neglecting thoſe who once enjoyed their confidence by a long courſe of uſefulneſs.

Knowing the man as we do, we do not heſitate to ſay, that he cannot, without aid, perform a ſingle official act.

It may be ſaid that the appointment was with a view to the aid of his ſon Abraham Biſhop, Eſquire, and that he is to be the real collector. We preſume the buſineſs muſt be done by him if done at all. Yet we cannot be led to believe that the preſident would knowingly appoint a perſon to the diſcharge of duties to which he was incompetent, with a deſign that they ſhould be performed by his ſon. If, however, this was the caſe, we explicitly ſtate, that Abraham Biſhop, Eſquire, is ſo entirely deſtitute of public confidence, ſo conſpicuous for his enmity to commerce, and oppoſition to order, and ſo odious to his fellow-citizens, that we preſume his warmeſt partiſans would not have hazarded a recommendation of him. Knowing theſe facts, of which we muſt believe the preſident ignorant, and relying on aſſurances, "that he will promote the general welfare, without regarding diſtinction of parties," we cheriſh the idea that our grief at the rejection of Mr. Goodrich, will not be augmented by the continuance of a father utterly unqualified for the office, or of a ſon ſo univerſally condemned.

We aſſure the preſident that the ſentiments thus expreſſed, are the ſentiments of the merchants and importers of the diſtrict, that ſuch a claſs of citizens ſhould be heard patiently, and their well founded complaints redreſſed, if practicable, we are fully perſuaded. If it be an object, "to reſtore harmony to ſocial intercourſe," and if a deciſion "at the bar of public reaſon" be worthy of attention, ſurely ſuch a portion of the community, will not plead in vain, for a reconſideration of his appointments, and that ſuch an important office may be filled by a perſon competent to the performance of its duties, and in ſome degree acceptable to the public.

Signed by Jeremiah Atwater, Elias Shipman, Abraham Bradley, Abel Burnet, and others, to the number of 80 perſons.

We certify, that the ſigners of the foregoing remonſtrance are the owners of more than ſeven-eights of the navigation of the port of New-Haven.

(Signed) ISAAC BEERS,
Preſident of the bank, and of the chamber of commerce in New-Haven.

ELIAS SHIPMAN,
Preſident of the New-Haven inſurance company.

---

*REPLY.*

*Waſhington, July 12, 1801.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have received the remonſtrance you were pleaſed to addreſs to me on the appointment of Samuel Biſhop, to the office of collector of New-Haven, lately vacated by the death of David Auſtin. The right of our fellow-citizens to repreſent to the public functionaries their opinon, on proceedings intereſting to them, is unqueſtionably a conſtitutional right, often uſeful, ſometimes neceſſary, and will always be reſpectfully acknowledged by me.

Of the various executive duties, no one excites more anxious concern than that of placing the intereſt of our fellow-citizens in the hands of honeſt men, with underſtanding ſufficient for their ſtation. No duty at the ſame time is more difficult to fulfil. The knowledge of characters poſſeſſed by a ſingle individual is of neceſſity limitted. To ſeek out the beſt through the whole union, we muſt reſort to other information, which, from the beſt of motives, is ſometimes incorrect. In the caſe of Samuel Biſhop, however, the ſubject of your remonſtrance, time was taken, information was ſought, and ſuch obtained as could leave no room for doubt of his fitneſs. From private ſources it was learnt that his underſtanding was ſound, his integrity pure, his character unſtained. And the offices confided to him within his own ſtate, are public evidences of the eſtimation in which he is held by the ſtate in general, and the city and townſhip particularly in which he lives. He is ſaid to be the town clerk, a juſtice of the peace, mayor of the city of New-Haven, an office held at the will of the legiſlature; chief judge of the court of common pleas for New-Haven county, a court of high, criminal and civil juriſdiction, wherein moſt cauſes are decided without the right of appeal or review; and ſole judge of the court of probates, wherein he ſingly decides all queſtions of wills, ſettlement of eſtates, teſtate and inteſtate; appoints guardians, ſettles their accounts, and in fact has under his juriſdiction and care all the property, real and perſonal, of perſons dying. The two laſt offices, in the annual gift of the legiſlature, were given to him in May laſt.

Is it poſſible that the man to whom the legiſlature of Connecticut has ſo recently committed truſts of ſuch difficulty and magnitude, is "unfit to be collector of the diſtrict of New-Haven," though acknowledged in the ſame writing to have obtained all this confidence "by a long courſe of uſefulneſs?" It is objected, indeed, in the remonſtrance, that he is 77 years of age; but, at a much more advanced age, our Franklin was the ornament of human nature. He may not be able to perform in perſon all the details of his office; but if he gives us the benefit of his underſtanding, his integrity, his watchfulneſs, and takes care that all the details are well performed by himſelf or his neceſſary aſſiſtants, all public purpoſes will be anſwered. The remonſtrance indeed does not allege that the office *has been* illy conducted, but only apprehends that it *will be* ſo. Should this happen in event, be aſſured I will do in it what ſhall be juſt and neceſſary for the public ſervice. In the mean-time he ſhould be tried without being prejudged.

The removal, as it is called, of Mr. Goodrich, forms another ſubject of complaint. Declarations by myſelf, in favour of *political tolerance*, exortations to *harmony* and affection in ſocial intercourſe, and to reſpect for the *equal rights* of the minority, have on certain occaſions, been quoted and miſconſtrued into aſſurances that the tenure of offices was not to be undiſturbed.—But could candour apply ſuch a conſtruction? It is not indeed in the remonſtrance that we find it: but it leads to the explanations which that calls for. When it is conſidered that during the late adminiſtration, thoſe who were not of a particular ſect of politics were excluded from all office; when, by a ſteady purſuit of this meaſure, nearly the whole offices of the United States were monopolized by that ſect; when the public ſentiment at length declared itſelf, and burſt open the doors of honour and confidence to thoſe whoſe opinions they more approved, was it to be imagined that this monopoly of office was ſtill to be continued in the hands of the minority? Does it violate their *equal rights*, to aſſert ſome rights in the majority alſo? Is it *political intolerance* to claim a proportionate ſhare in the direction of the public affairs? Can they not harmonize in ſociety unleſs they have every thing in their own hands? If the will of the nation, manifeſted by their various elections, calls for an adminiſtration of government according with the opinions of thoſe elected—if for the fulfilment of that will diſplacements are neceſſary, with whom can they ſo juſtly begin as with perſons appointed in the laſt moments of an adminiſtration, not for its own aid, but to begin a career at the ſame time with their ſucceſſors, by whom they never had been approved, and could ſcarcely expect from them a cordial co-operation? Mr. Goodrich was one of theſe. Was it proper for him to place himſelf in office, without knowing whether thoſe whoſe agent he was to be, could have confidence in his agency? Can the preference of another, as the ſucceſſor of Mr. Auſtin, be candidly called a removal of Mr. Goodrich? If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Thoſe by death are few—by reſignation none.

Can any other mode than but removal, be propoſed? this is a painful office? But it is made my duty, and I meet it as ſuch. I proceed in the operation with deliberation and inquiry, that it may injure the beſt men leaſt; and effect the purpoſes of juſtice, and public utility with the leaſt private diſtreſs, that it may be thrown as much as poſſible on delinquency, on oppreſſion, on intolerance on anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies.

The remonſtrance laments "that a change in the adminiſtration muſt produce a change in the ſubordinate officers:" in other words, that it ſhould be deemed neceſſary for all officers to think with their principal. But on whom does this imputation bear? on thoſe who have excluded from office every ſhade of opinion which was not theirs? or on thoſe who have been ſo excluded? I lament ſincerely that uneſſential differences in opinion ſhould have been deemed ſufficient to interdict half the ſociety from the right and the bleſſings of ſelf-government: to proſcribe them as unworthy of every truſt. It would have been to me a circumſtance of great relief had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the majority; I would gladly have left to time and accident to raiſe them to their juſt ſhare; but their total excluſion calls for prompter correctives. I ſhall correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to that ſtate of things when the only queſtions concerning a candidate ſhall be, is he honeſt? is he capable? is he faithful to the conſtitution? I tender you the homage of my higheſt reſpect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

*To* Elias Shipman, Eſq; *and others, members of a committee of the merchants of New-Haven.*

---

*Extract of a letter dated Madeira, June 12, received by a gentleman in this city, by the ship Morning Star, arrived yesterday.*

"Da Carreira was taken on his paſſage from Brazil to Liſbon on the 17th April, by a French brig privateer of 14 guns, and carried into Teneriffe. Capt. Macaroca and crew arrived here from Canaries a few days ago in a flag of truce (a Spaniſh ſchooner). The captain of ſaid ſchooner reported, that on the 10th of May, a body of Portugueſe troops attacked the Spaniards, in which, after four hours battle, the Spaniards fled, with the loſs of 1200 men killed, and a number of priſoners. This is not a bad beginning.—Portugal has 190,000 men on the frontiers of Spain, all in high ſpirits."

## PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 1.

We are informed that the preſident of the United States has ordered a nolle proſequi to be entered in the caſe of the United States, v. William Duane, which was inſtituted in the circuit court for this diſtrict by the late preſident at the requeſt of the ſenate of the United States.

Several families immediately from Switzerland have lately arrived in Kentucky; they are principally vine dreſſers, and have brought with them ſeveral boxes of vines and choice fruit trees of that country, as well as the ſeeds, ſtones, &c. of thoſe fruits. Among thoſe emigrants are the brothers and three ſiſters of Mr. John James Dufour, the preſent manager of the Kentucky vineyard, who have migrated to this country in conſequence of the flattering accounts given by their brother, of the ſucceſs of the vine in Kentucky; they expect to be followed by at leaſt 200 of their countrymen, as ſoon as they can be informed of their arrival and friendly reception, &c.

*Extract of a letter from the district of Maine, state of Massachusetts, is from a private gentleman to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 21, 1801.*

"We have lately had a malignant fever in this place. Out of eighty ſick, we have had no deaths, though ſeveral have been attacked, ſubject to prior diſeaſes, which this fever for the time has aggravated.

"The new ſyſtem practiſed in your city has been adopted.—Bleeding is now in ſuch repute, that patients ſent for their doctors, not for his advice, but to be blooded. We have had caſes which admitted, and therefore required large bleedings, even to the amount of *one hundred and eighty-six ounces.* The recoveries have been quick, and unfollowed by ſecondary diſeaſes."

---

## GEORGE-TOWN, July 27.

We learn that the ſecretary of ſtate has recently received a letter from Mr. Dawſon at Paris, who writes, that he had been favourably received by the government there, and that there was a proſpect of every thing being ſpeedily and happily adjuſted.

A letter has alſo been received by the ſecretary from our miniſter at London, in which he ſtates, that lord Hawkeſbury had informed him, that his majeſty having underſtood the preſident of the United States had ordered a ſquadron into the Mediterranean, inſtructions had been iſſued to the Britiſh commanders of poſts and ſhips of war in that quarter to treat the American flag with reſpect, and that if the American veſſels ſhould at any time need ſupplies they ſhould be furniſhed from the Britiſh ſtores and arſenals.

July 31.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We underſtand that Mr. Paine wrote to Mr. Jefferſon, before he was elected preſident, ſtating to him a ſtrong deſire to return to America; but alſo ſtating his apprehenſion, from information poſſeſſed by him, that if he came in a private veſſel, the Engliſh would be likely to intercept the ſhip, make him their priſoner, and convey him to England, where his liberty, and perhaps life, might be endangered. He therefore requeſted, in caſe Mr. Jefferſon ſhould be elected preſident, and a national veſſel ſhould be ſent to France, he might be permitted to take paſſage in her for this country. This letter Mr. Jefferſon anſwered, and gave the permiſſion required.

---

## WASHINGTON, July 27.

### OFFICIAL.

*Appointments by the president of the United States.*

George W. Erving, of Maſſachuſetts, to be conſul at London.

Mr. De La Motte, vice-commercial agent at Havre.

Edward Jones, of Columbia diſtrict, to be commercial agent at Guadaloupe.

Thomas Aborn, of Rhode-Iſland, to be commercial agent at Cayenne.

Peter Dobell, of Pennſylvania, to be commercial agent at Havre.

Fulwar Skipwith, of Virginia, to be commercial agent at Paris.

John C. Murray, of New-York, conſul at Glaſgow.

Joſeph Peelis, conſul at Malta.

Etienne Cathalan, commercial agent at Marſeilles.

Daniel Clark, of New-Orleans, to be conſul for that port.

---

## BALTIMORE, Auguſt 1.

*Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in London, to his friend in this city, dated 17th June, 1801.*

"Some accounts favourable to France arrived yeſterday from Egypt, the particulars I cannot inform you, as they are kept among great folks; it has, however, given a check to the India ſtock."

---

## *Annapolis, Auguſt 6.*

### To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE time is faſt approaching, when one of the moſt important elections to Maryland in general, but to this city in particular, will take place, that has happened ſince the revolution; that is, the election of our next ſenate. It may be thought arrogant in a plain citizen to offer an opinion on ſo weighty a ſubject, but as it is proper that on all great public queſtions our citizens ought to have time to conſider maturely, and determine with cool deliberation, what will be moſt conducive to their intereſt, before they act, I have deemed it not improper to lay my thoughts before them; I ſhall therefore put a few queſtions

which I think every man, who feels himself interested in the welfare of this city, ought to ask himself, before he fixes his mind on the person whom he will choose as an elector. First, Has the present senate generally acted for the welfare of the state at large? Second, Have they not opposed innovations on the jurisprudence of the state? Third, Have they not been for pure equitable and good government? Fourth, Have they ever shewn a disposition to oppress any part of the community? Fifth, Have they not proved themselves firm friends to the city of Annapolis? Should the citizens coincide with me in opinion on these questions, which is, that the senate have done their duty, and acted their part well, they will surely inquire of any person, who will offer as an elector, in what estimation he holds the present senate; for certainly there ought to be good cause, and that clearly pointed out too, before you will discharge your old and faithful servants, who have proved themselves warmly attached to your interests heretofore, and appoint men whom you do not know, and whose sentiments, with respect to your interests, you are entirely unacquainted with.

The senate being a more permanent body than the house of delegates, are not so apt to be led away by the popular clamour of the day; if this had not been the case, where would your general court have been long before this period? For it will hardly be disputed, but that the house of delegates, in many sessions for these last ten years, would have destroyed its jurisdiction. You must all know, that a bill passed the house of delegates for that purpose three sessions successively, but was rejected by the senate, and your city has been preserved from ruin by their good conduct. In case you see the subject in the same light I do, what does your interests point out to you? In my opinion to keep firm to the present senate, who have always promoted your welfare. But if you slumber away the present time, without care or exertion, and a senate of new men should be chosen from different parts of the state, coming forward, in all probability, with the sentiments of the people of the counties from which they are chosen, a change in the judiciary system will take place, and you, and perhaps your children, will long have to regret the ill judged indolence which seems at present to possess you.

But party spirit has run so high for some time past, that our real interest seems to have been but a secondary consideration with many, where exertions have only tended to gain an ascendancy in all public questions, and that the *amor patriæ* alone does not appear to have guided the sentiments of a number of those who have appeared before the public tribunal; for we find at last, that the outs and ins have had their influence. Men, who have bent their minds on offices and power, will never want a pretext for coming forward against those who are in possession of them. Be this as it may, or let it appear to different men in different colours, all sentiments contended for heretofore ought to give way for the safety, prosperity and happiness, of our city. Can any man in his senses hesitate a moment? Is not our rule of conduct plain? With the present senate are we not secure? We surely are, for they have been tried, and are found worthy of our confidence. Will any person undertake to answer for the sentiments of men who have not been tried? It must be agreed that no man can do so; and will our citizens risk their property, and with that, probably the happiness of themselves and families? To gratify what? I cannot tell. For surely no political opinion can justify us in leaving out the present senate, knowing the sentiments they possess. If there are such men amongst us, they have but little property here, or, if they have, they must appear willing to sacrifice it to passion or resentment. Such men I should deem hostile to the interests of Annapolis, and they ought not to be regarded.

It has been said by many, that the gentleman who has offered his services to you as an elector is against the present senate. I hope it is not true, because, knowing him to be a man of honour and integrity, it would give me great pain to think he should judge so ill on the interests of the place where he resides. You ought to be fully satisfied on this head previous to the election, for thinking as I do, I would not give my vote to the best man on earth, if his sentiments were against the present senate; and you never can be at a loss for a person who will carry your wishes into effect.

There are but few places in the state that can feel on this subject as the citizens of Annapolis do. Easton, Anne-Arundel and Talbot counties, will feel pretty deeply any change that may take place in our present system, for certainly Annapolis and Easton are of considerable service to a large portion of the inhabitants of their respective counties, and these towns being injured, will, in a considerable degree, affect the counties in which they are. Having done what I think my duty towards the place of all others that I love, and having never trespassed on your time in this way before, you may rest assured, that let whatever may be the event, although I may have occasion to regret, yet silence shall be the rule of conduct observed hereafter by

A PLAIN CITIZEN.

---

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH,
ROBERT A. SMITH, } Executors.

June 20, 1801. 5

---

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fifth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of GEORGE JOHNSON, deceased, consisting of an undivided one third part in part of two lots of ground, situate in the said city of Annapolis, and distinguished according to the plat thereof as follows, viz. lot No. 75, extending from the public circle to Church-street, whereon is a good brick dwelling-house, with other necessary improvements fronting on the said circle, in the possession of JOHN JOHNSON, Esquire, and also a good dwelling-house, with other suitable improvements, fronting on Church-street, in the possession of RICHARD HARWOOD, Esquire, and also lot No. 50, being an unimproved lot, fronting on South-East-street, in the possession of JOHN WHEELER. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, conditioned for the payment of principal and interest in one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said George Johnson who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby notified and directed to file their accounts, with the vouchers, in the chancery-office, on or before the 6th day of November next, the chancellor having limitted the time for receiving the said claims to three months from the day of this publication.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, August 6, 1801.

---

## Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 27th instant, living on Poplar Island, in Talbot county, two negro lads named FRANK and JOE.

FRANK is a mulatto, about nineteen years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, and a half worn coarse hat, one pair of shop trousers fringed at the bottom, one nankeen round jacket. Frank, when spoken to, has a down look, pretty smart and active, and is a good hand by water, and knows the Chesapeake bay very well.

JOE is a black lad, about fifteen years old, of low stature, but well made, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, a white under jacket, and half worn coarse hat. Joe is also a smart active fellow, and is a good hand by water, both having been frequently engaged in my vessels; both these lads are the property of Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, and have been under a lease to me some years. Whoever will bring the said lads to me, or secure them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the state, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them; if taken in the state FORTY DOLLARS for both, or TWENTY for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

WILLIAM SEARS.

Poplar Island, July 30, 1801.

---

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of ROSWELL MUDD and ELECTIUS MUDD, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand, this 27th day of July, 1801.

HENRY T. MUDD. 2

---

## A Brindle STEER,

CAME to my plantation some time in October, 1799, he was then supposed to be about two years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left ear. The owner of said steer is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 29, 1801. 2 BENJAMIN BENSON.

---

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 10th of August next,

MY MILL-SEAT, whereon I now live, near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, containing 20 acres; the improvements are, a dwelling-house 44 by 20 feet, 2 rooms and a passage on each floor, with a brick walled cellar under half, kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, carriage-house, quarter, a large stable, and poultry houses, all in good repair; this mill-seat is supported by a large and constant stream, with other material advantages, which will be made known to the purchaser. Also a tract of land, nearly adjoining, containing 95 acres, about 30 of which are in good woods, the rest well adapted to the culture of Indian corn and tobacco; on this tract is a tobacco house 40 by 24 feet. At the same time will be sold, sundry stock of different kinds, household furniture, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person desirous of purchasing the above property may view it by applying to the subscriber, and if desirous of treating at private sale may know the terms and other circumstances. An indisputable title, and full possession given in the fall.

JOHN W. BURGESS.

July 23, 1801. 3X

---

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late John Rogers, and Margaret Lee Rogers, having petitioned the chancellor of Maryland for a division or sale of the real estate, and, (on the return of a commission, stating that the same would not admit of a division,) the chancellor having decreed a sale thereof, and appointed the subscriber trustee for that purpose,

Notice is hereby given, that the said real estate will be sold at public auction, in separate parcels, as follows:

On Tuesday the 28th of July next, the following property, to wit: A convenient framed dwelling-house, two stories high, with cellar, kitchen, and other out-houses, situate in Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county. The yard is paled in, and there is a large garden, and several lots of ground adjoining, which can be easily enclosed. Some of the lots will be sold separate from the house.

A lot of ground in Upper-Marlborough, near the court-house, with a small tenement thereon.

A tract of land about two miles from Upper-Marlborough, called BACKLAND, containing about three hundred acres. This land lies on the main road to the city of Washington and Alexandria. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco and small grain, and has a considerable quantity of meadow. The improvements consist of quarters, tobacco-house, corn-house, dairy, &c. there is a good orchard, and several other valuable fruit trees.

A smaller tract, nearly adjoining the former, called GOODLUCK, containing one hundred and forty four acres, on which there is a good orchard, and a house suitable for a tenant. The whole of the above property is under rent till the first day of January, 1802, when possession will be delivered. The land will be surveyed either before or immediately after the sale.

The above sales will be held at the tavern in Upper-Marlborough kept by Mrs. Sarah Brookes and Mr. Coolidge, and will commence at four o'clock P. M.

On Friday the 7th day of August next, a large and convenient brick dwelling-house in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. and a large garden, now occupied by John Davidson, Esquire, and rented to him until the 15th day of April, 1802, after which possession will be given. The sale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The purchaser or purchasers of each parcel of the above property must give bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying one fourth of the purchase money, (with interest from the time of sale,) within six months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the residue within two years from the time of sale. And on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers of each parcel, all the right, title and interest, which the said John Rogers, and the said Margaret Lee Rogers, had therein, and which descended to their children.

WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, June 12, 1801. 7X

---

ALL persons having claims against the estates of RICHARD STRINGER, or Dr. SAMUEL STRINGER, both of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally proved, and passed by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to the subscriber, who hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of the former, and letters testamentary on that of the latter; to the end that he may be enabled to settle the same in due course of law.

FREDERICK STRINGER.

N. B. The subscriber resides in the city of Baltimore, in Lovely-lane, between Calvert and South-streets, at the house of Mr. James Martin, cabinet-maker. F. S.

Elk-Ridge, July 8, 1801. 4 w 8

---

## NOTICE,

To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, due for the year 1800, are requested to prepare for immediate payment, as, after the tenth of August next, the shortest methods will be taken to enforce it, without respect to persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1801. 5

---

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE SAPPINGTON, Executrix.

July 18, 1801. 3X

---

THE subscriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about seven miles from the latter place, and six from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco house, and is well enclosed; the balance is well timbered land. He will also sell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with some improvements, and a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of sale will be, one half down, and for the balance a short credit will be given, on payment of which an indisputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

MICHAEL LOWE.

June 9, 1801 X 5t6

## CITY TAVERN,
### Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

## WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received ſince his commencing his preſent buſineſs, and aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to honour him with their cuſtom. His houſe is now completely provided with every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and he ſolicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, diſtinct from his tavern, in a handſome ſtyle, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himſelf with the beſt hay and oats, he will take horſes to ſtand at livery, on the loweſt terms. He has alſo laid in a large quantity of ice for the ſummer ſeaſon. 15

## LLOYD M LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for caſh on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 15

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801. 24

## ALEXANDER WELSH,
### Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has juſt removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above buſineſs. He aſſures the public, that every exertion will be uſed to deſerve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every deſcription.

N. B. Warranted watches, and ſome faſhionable articles in the jewellery line, for ſale. 23

## LAWS of MARYLAND,
Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtreight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800. 32 X

## GIDEON WHITE,
### HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

### DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

### TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

### THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

### THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

### THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
### FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### DR. HAMILTON's
### GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

### DR. HAMILTON's
*Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.*

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my compiaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

### DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated*
### WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

### THE PERSIAN LOTION,
*So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,*

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

### HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
*Celebrated for*

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

### INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FFVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

### DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
### GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

### CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
*A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in*

| | |
|---|---|
| Head-aches, | Sore throats, |
| Catarrhs, | Wheezings, |
| Shortneſs of breath, | Congeraled phlegm, |
| Ticklings in the throat, | Spitting of blood, |
| Tightneſs of the cheſt, | Soreneſs of the breaſt and |
| Hooping cough, | ſtomach, &c. &c. |

*Aſthmas and conſumptions,*

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

### SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
*Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.*

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

### *PATENT*
### INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
*Venerial complaints of every deſcription.*

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.* 46

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW
## CONVERSATION CARDS,
In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.